

yet had his trial. The other murder is a
fidei. A person had received land war-
rants from a gentleman in this state, and had
applied them improperly. The gentleman
applied to the man to know what he had done
with the warrants, and the man giving him
an untrue statement of the business, he pro-
duced letters which contradicted him. Up-
on that, the man retired and cut his throat.

BALTIMORE, August 15.
A number of Americans taken from dif-
ferent vessels, and confined on board the
French privateer that took them, we are in-
formed, arose on their captors, overpowered
the pirate, and carried the vessel into Mar-
tinique, where they sold her, and shared 600
dollars each, prize money.

Several of the above seamen, lately in the
employ of Mr. B. Owings, whose vessel
was taken, are said to have arrived in town.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 3.	
Six per Cent.	15 3/4 to 41
Deferred 6 per Cent.	14 1/4 5d
Three per Cent.	9 1/2
U. S. United States	15 to 16
North America	45 to 47
Pennsylvania	14
Insurance comp. N. A. shares	15
Pennsylvania shares	27 to 28
8 per Cent Stock—London—par	
Do Scrip with the five installments	2 1/2
Do the 5th installment only	1 1/2
East-India Company of N. A. par.	
Land Warrants, 50 dols. per 100 acres.	

COURSE OF EXCHANGE	
On London	51 at 30 days
	50 at 60 & 90 days
Amsterdam	35 3/4 & 400 per florin
Hamburg	30 2 1/2 & 100 per Mark Banco.

Prices Current at New-Orleans, on the 4th of
June, 1799.

	D. C.	D. C.
Tobacco, per cwt. Spanish weight.	6	25
Flour, half sup. & fine	4	50
Hemp, per cwt.	6	
Salt Pork, per bbl.	6	
Salt Beef, do. do.	4	
Cotton, per cwt.	20	22
Logwood, per ton	60	65
Sugar, country made, per cwt.	7 75	8
Coffee	None	
Molasses, per bhd. of 54 gal.	16	50
Indigo, per cwt.	62	65
Cardage, per lb.	10	12
Shaved Deer Skins, per lb.	30	33

* * * The Proprietors of the New Theatre
have leased it to Messrs WIGNELL and
REINAGLE for 5 years.

APPROACHING ELECTION.

No. II.

To the Electors of Pennsylvania.

Mr. M'Kean's desire to provoke a war
with Great Britain is not even denied by the
Election Committee. In answer to this
charge it is indeed said, that "he was op-
posed to certain parts of our arrangements
with that country, because he anticipated
that they might unnecessarily involve us in a
war with another nation, and impropriely
impose heavy burdens in various ways
upon the American people. Nevertheless,
it is asserted that an anxiety to produce a war
did not exist in his bosom, for surely an op-
position to a peaceable arrangement is no
proof of a desire to avoid a prolongation of
dispute. It would no doubt be a curious
fact if it could be ascertained from what cause
it is equivocal proceeded. Perhaps the
Chief Justice, when warmed by opposition, or
when heated by wine, may in the artificial
openness of his heart, have given free vent
to his feelings and his wishes. Can it be,
that the Committee, aware of some such cir-
cumstance, have found themselves compelled
to resort to this contemptible evasion? As
Mr. M'Kean's station afforded him no
opportunity of publicly expressing his opin-
ions on the dispute which subsisted between
the two countries; it would be impossible
to ascertain his individual sentiments, from
his political conduct. But as fair a criterion
by which to form the judgment may easily
be found, arising from the past adopted by
his present associates, with whom he then
became united, and who now so gratefully
reward him for his scandalous apostasy.—
That every injury we received from Great
Britain was then as grossly exaggerated, as
those we now receive from France are meanly
palliated, excused and justified; that mea-
sures, amounting to offensive war, were then
violently insisted on, as those merely of a
defensive nature are now warmly and vigor-
ously opposed; that a requisition of British
debts was strenuously urged; a non im-
portation resolution entered into by the
House of Representatives; and an embargo
actually laid by the whole government; are
facts so notorious as to be perfectly familiar
to the minds of those who are most inatten-
tive to the political affairs of the nation.
No doubt therefore can remain that although
Mr. M'Kean "may deem it quite impro-
per now to encounter a war with France,"
he was very anxious "then to provoke one
with Great Britain." But say the commit-
tee, "the effects of certain provisions of
the treaty of 1794, and the St. Domingo
project, now visible to the people, be the
criterion of the wisdom and justice of his
opinions."

With respect to the effects of the treaty
hereafter it will be considered what influence
the doctrine held by Messrs. Dallas and
M'Kean themselves, may have had in pro-
ducing the claims now made by the British
commissioners, which, whether acceded to

or refused, may, indeed, create discontents of
a very serious nature. It should appear
that the ideas those gentlemen have treat-
ed, are precisely those which are now so
loudly clamored against as destructive of the
principles whereon our independence was ob-
tained; "the effects of certain provisions
in the treaty of 1794" may perhaps with
justice be charged upon themselves. On this
subject, however, I shall dwell more fully in
a future number.

Much has been said in the Aurora, and
other jacobin prints, on the subject of the
"St. Domingo project." The arguments
of those vagrant scribblers, who blacken the
sides of these detestable trumpets of sedition
and rebellion, have been so futile in them-
selves and have proceeded from so poisonous
a source, as hitherto to have merited and
received only the sneer of contempt: But
since men who are of sufficient importance
to dictate to the people of Pennsylvania,
their choice of a Governor, use the same fac-
tions endeavors to create riot and insurrec-
tion, it is necessary to give a brief history
of the transaction.

It is well known, that previous to the
French revolution; the trade of St. Domingo
was the most advantageous and lucrative
that France had ever enjoyed. With its fu-
gars and coffee she almost wholly supplied
the northern countries of Europe. Not only
did the profits arising from the sale of the
produce itself, grant an immense aid to her
commerce, but by being afforded an extensive
carrying trade, her marine was constantly
furnished with sailors. In consequence, how-
ever, of the Revolution, and the fatal tenets
which, so unalloyedly for mankind, it has in-
troduced, this flourishing Island became the
scene of a desolating civil war; its merchants
were driven away, and France, incapable of
succouring, was compelled almost entirely to
abandon them. The United States then be-
came the grand depot of the St. Domingo
commodities, and by the exportation of them
procured the principal advantages which our
unlucky ally had before derived from her
trade with her colony. This state of things
continued until the Directory began their pre-
sent iniquitous system of plunder towards all
the neutral nations of the globe. St. Do-
mingo, in common with the other posses-
sions of the Republic, gave shelter to a nest
of abandoned pirates, who seized our vessels
wherever bound, and under whatever cir-
cumstances they were sailing. Even when
entering her own ports, upon the faith of
solemn assurances of protection, were they
treacherously captured, and afterwards cor-
ruptly condemned. From this cause, and
from the other multiplied injuries and insults
inflicted upon us by France, Congress re-
solved, in 1797, to cut off all intercourse
with her and her dependencies. During that
and the succeeding year, the French agents
were daily losing their influence in the island;
differences arose with the negroes, who in
fact possessed there all authority and power;
and Hedouville, the Intendant, was arrest-
ed and sent off to his constituents. During
the whole of this period the government of
the United States is not even pretended to
have fomented the disturbance, or to have
countenanced in the smallest degree the
conduct of the insurgents. Soon after, Tou-
ssaint, the negro chief, declared the colony
independent, entered into a treaty with the
British commander in the West Indies, and
dispatched an agent to America to form a
commercial arrangement with us. Our ad-
ministration perceiving that he had withdrawn
the privateers who before had infested his
coasts; that by suffering our citizens to sup-
ply him with our commodities, the means
of plundering our merchants would no longer
be furnished to the enemy; and that the
trade could not but be highly lucrative and
advantageous to our country at large, ac-
cided to his request. The measure was then,
indeed, clamored against as hostile to France,
but so has been every act, calculated to
preserve our most essential interests from destruc-
tion, and our independence from total abate-
ment. The British government, doubtless,
in order to prevent any arrangements arising
from a collision of interests, between its
subjects and our citizens; about this time
had entrusted General Maitland with the
power of making an agreement with us on
the subject. What were the particulars of this
agreement has not yet entirely transpired;
but from the general policy of our adminis-
tration and from all the facts yet before the
public, it must be concluded to have been
purely commercial. Was this not obviously
necessary in order to prevent new disputes
arising between two nations, now rivals in
commerce, and so lately rivals in arms? and
would it have been tortured but by the malice
of a jesuitical jacobin into a proof of an
exclusive attachment to Britain. Even if
our government had meanly refused to treat
with Toussaint, left offence should thereby
be given to France, still he would have received
and been benefited by our produce; for our
merchants would have sent the articles he
stood in need of to the British and neutral
West-India Islands, from whence they would
have been exported to him. Foreigners
would then have become the carriers of our
commodities, and have solely enjoyed the
profits to be made by the exportation and
sale of those from St. Domingo.

Thus, then, because a participation has
been secured to us in a commerce which
otherwise would, almost solely, have fallen
into the hands of Britain, our adminis-
tration is charged with surrendering her country
into her hands. What must be the purity
of our rulers, when it is found necessary
to resort to such contemptible expedients in
order to ruin their fame and hurl them from
their offices? What the wicked malignity,
or unprincipled ambition of those who con-
descend to make an attack with weapons so
base and unlawful?

But it is said that Toussaint, in one part
of the Island, had committed depredations
on our commerce; while Rigaud, who pre-
served his allegiance, abstained from them in
the other; although with the one we have

opened an intercourse which still remains
clothed with the other. The fact is denied,
and has been, I think, fully disproved; but
even if it were true, the policy of our gov-
ernment would then have been no less hon-
est and wise. Rigaud never commissioned an
envoy to the United States; he never for-
mally promised to protect our vessels; nor
did he ever deny the authority of those de-
crees of the French republic; by which the
unequivocally declared war against us. When
he makes the same proposition, on the same
terms as Toussaint has done, he will, doubt-
less, meet with the same encouragement.

What connection can possibly exist be-
tween the British treaty of '94 and the St.
Domingo project of '99; it is reserved for
the ingenious and candid election committee
to discover. From what provision of the one,
could the other have arisen? They are as
unconnected, as Mr. Cox's treason during
the revolution was with Mr. M'Kean's pa-
triotic desire to obtain and permanently es-
tablish our independence; but the object is
obvious; and the means are worthy of the
men who employ them. To rouse the fedi-
ment of old discontent, and to create new
causes of confusion, has been the effort of
faction, from the creation of the world to
the present moment. To discolour the purest
conduct of our Executive, by the prejudices
formerly entertained against the treaty, is
evidently aimed at by the committee. That
instrument is doomed by them to be the
source of every evil, and to dissatisfy the
people with every blessing which they receive.
It is a melancholy truth, that mankind do
not grow wiser by experience, or the shal-
low artifices used by the demagogues of the
day, would have crushed them long since in
a storm of universal contempt, detestation and
abhorrence.

M.L.O.

ERRATA, IN NO. I.

In the 26th line of the first paragraph of
Milo, instead of private, give worth &c. read
private worth give &c. 2d paragraph, 5th
line, read they instead of it. In the 7th
line from the bottom of the last paragraph
read success to the measure instead of suc-
cess the measure, and introduce the sentence
below the signature where the asterisk is
marked.

No doubt but ye are the people, and wis-
dom shall die with you."

WHETHER we look abroad into the
world, or cast our eyes upon the records of
antiquity, sacred or profane, we every
where meet with those, to whom "wisdom,"
in the sense of the text, may, with no less
propriety, be ascribed, than to the "miser-
able comforters" of Job, to whom these
words were, originally, addressed.

There is inherent in mankind a partial
fondness for their own children both of the
body and the brain; and, as among the for-
mer, the weakest usually share most largely in
the afflictions of the parent, so among the
latter, the very first-born of nonsense is
commonly the favorite child of the imagi-
nation. Hence it comes to pass, that men,
who, in some things, merit respect and ad-
miration, in others, run into such wild theo-
ries and extravagant absurdities as render
them unworthy of any place in the abodes of
mankind, unless it be a mad-house or a
school of Frenchified philosophers. Hence
it is, that whether a man has introduced a
new dogma in religion, or a new fashioned
collar to a coat; whether he has let himself
to demolish a system of government, or a
head of hair; whether, like Voltaire, he
has undertaken to reform religion and go-
vernment by the power of reason, and to
prove all mankind, except himself, to have
been dupes and fools; or, like Lequino, to
fraternize a province by the music of a
fiddle; whether, as an occult mason, he has
attempted to improve the happiness of so-
ciety, by removing every pillar on which
society rests; or, like Lord Monboddo, has
seriously undertaken to prove that long tails
were, originally, a part of the human body;
he feels in himself an undoubted title to the
character of either a discoverer or reformer,
and grows big with the confidence that no
doubt, wisdom will die with him.

The little pitiable animal, that, with math-
ematical nicety, calculates what number of
hairs, of a given fineness and to contain a
given quantity of pomatum and powder,
may be requisite to constitute a modern
queue precisely in the bon ton; and who, be-
fore he ventures into the street, adjusts, with
scrupulous attention, the corner of his white
handkerchief, so that the exact number of
inches, required, by the most approved laws
of beauty, should be displayed from his
pocket, feels a flattering confidence that
every fine woman he passes is, at that mo-
ment, saying in her heart, "no doubt that
is the man."

The fine woman herself is not less happy
provided he has been fortunate enough to
procure the last importation of fashions, and
has obtained a waist just three quarters of

an inch longer than is worn at present, by
any fashionable lady in this country.

If such "wisdom" is found in individuals,
what may we not expect from the united ef-
forts of a whole nation? Turn your eyes to
France, or to those enlightened citizens of
America, who drive their widows at second
hand, from France, and you will see the
subject in its true light. It would be vain
to attempt even an enumeration of all the
wise measures adopted by that Republic;
nor is it necessary: For the information,
however, of those who may not have paid
particular attention to the subject, I will
give you a single specimen, from which you
may easily judge of the rest.

Not long since, it was discovered, in
France, that literature had become very aris-
tocratic, and created, among the citizens,
invidious distinctions, inconsistent with a re-
publican government and the pure principles
of equality. It therefore became a duty
incumbent on the government to discourage
and if possible to suppress it. This they ac-
complished to effectually, by the means of
contempt and punishment, that, in a short
time, any considerable literary attainments
became a sufficient disqualification for any
public office. From a course of experience,
however, it was discovered, that though many
advantages resulted from this reformation,
they were still attended with some little in-
conveniences. The legislature, therefore,
actually passed a decree, that every officer
should be able to read and write, aristocrati-
cal as it is! But, knowing that even a de-
gree of the national convention would not
enable them to do it, without the use of
some means, and that, as they had already
abolished all the public schools and univer-
sities along with the other odious remains of
tyranny, it now became incumbent on the
legislature of a free and equal people to de-
vise some republican method of education.
Public schools were objected to, because, in
them, instructors might be superior to their
pupils; and that is aristocracy. Parents
might not be left to choose their own meth-
od, because those who are learned or
wealthy would be likely to bestow upon their
own children too much. Some proposed
that children should be brought to hear the
debates of the legislature, and of the jacobin
clubs, in order to imbibe wisdom; oth-
ers insisted that they should be allowed, only
to "read the great book of nature." With
great difficulty, however, a decree was fi-
nally obtained; that a certain number of
schools should be established, under the im-
mediate inspection of the officers of govern-
ment, in which "children, under six years
of age" should be taught "gymnastics, ge-
ometry, geography, natural philosophy, the
history of all free nations, and that of all
tyrants, the rights of man and the patriotic
songs."

In this aristocratic country, where our
minds are enslaved and oppressed by religious
superstition, old fashioned prejudice, arbi-
trary government, and the like, we are apt,
at first, to be a little surprized that "child-
ren, under six years of age," should be ca-
pable of learning all these abstruse sciences.
But we should recollect, that in France,
equality, perfect equality had been decreed
by a solemn act of the legislature; of course,
citizens "six years" old were obliged, by
law, to possess as much strength and ability
of judgment as the legislators themselves.
In most respects, they would doubtless not
be found inferior.

The whole of this fine fabric, was, how-
ever, by one untoward accident, tumbled
into ruin. A system of education, for youths
of a more advanced age had been devised,
to include, among others, a normal school;
or a school, in which, as the latin name im-
ports, instructors were to be taught the re-
publican rules of school-keeping. But this,
some sagacious legislator discerned to be a
feudal institution, because normal must have
some reference to Normandy. So the whole
failed, and young citizens were again left,
as republicans should be, to take their educa-
tion the natural way.

"No doubt but these are the people, and
wisdom shall die with them."

The Lay Preacher of Pennsylvania.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Vir-
ginia to his friend in Philadelphia, dated
August 5, 1799.

"The noted George Nicholas of Ken-
tucky, by a providential visitation, depart-
ed this life the week before last. Of course
the people of that State, or at least a major-
ity of them, will soon be consolated to the
interests of the Union."

Gazette Marine List.

Part of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.
Schr. Sally, Wells, N. Carolina
Victory, Hooloes, New York
Liberty, Watson, do.
CLEARED.
Schr. Yeatman, Loughhead, Charleston
Favourite, Johnson, Grenada
Fancy, Winlow, Nassau (N. P.)
Regulator, Swetzer, Charleston
Sloop Susan, Mills, New York

Baltimore, August 15.

Brig Juno, captain Young, from Barba-
does since the 18th July, and St. Thomas
since the 30th, where he joined a fleet of
120 sail of American merchantmen, under
convoy of the United States brig Norfolk,
captain Bainbridge, and Ketchikan, cap-
tain —. The pilot says there is a French
privateer off the coast that has taken two
brigs.

For Sale at Public Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At 1 o'clock, P. M. at the Coffee-House,
THE SHIP
CAMELLA,
Burthen 262 1/2 tons.
As she now lies in Walnut street
wharf.

With her guns, small arms, ammunition, stores, &c.
an inventory of which may be seen at the auction
room. The Camella is a fine, good Philadelphia
built ship, about 8 years old, and may be sent to
sea with little expense.

CONNELL & CO. Auctioneers
August 17

Valuable Property for Sale.

ON FRIDAY,
The 26th of September next, at 10 o'clock, in the
forenoon.

Will be sold, on the premises, in Spingfield and
Upper Dublin townships, Montgomery county,
About 14 miles from Philadelphia, one and an
half miles from Flour town, and the same dis-
tance from White Marsh tavern,

One Tract, containing fifty acres,
FRONTING on a public road, leading from the
old York road to White Marsh, North Wales,
&c. It is handsomely situated for a Summer's Re-
treat, and well calculated for a Farm; good soil,
healthy situation, and abundantly supplied with lime
stones, of the best quality. The conditions of sale will
be one third cash, one third payable in six, and the
other third in twelve months, with interest and
such satisfactory security as may be required. It
will either be sold entire, or divided in two or
three lots.

Fifty acres of choice timber land,
consisting chiefly of young chestnut, nearly opposite to
the above, in lots of 2 and 3 acres each, for con-
venience of purchasers;—the intrinsic value of
chestnut timber is so well known to every farmer that
it is unnecessary particularly to describe it. Also
a small lot of one and three quarters acres nearly
adjoining, but distant from the above. Conditions
of sale will be one half cash and the other half in
six months, with interest and security as before
mentioned.

Persons desirous of viewing the lots previous to
the day of sale, may find a Plot of the whole as di-
vided, at the house of Charles Redburn, on the ad-
joining premises, who will attend and show the
property.

To be sold as part of the estate of Caleb Emton,
deceased, by

JAMES VAUX,
CHARLES PLEASANTS,
Auctioneers.
August 17

THIS is to give notice, that the
Subscriber, living in Warwick, Cecil county,
Maryland, hath obtained letters of Administra-
tion on the personal estate of JOHN MORTON,
late of Warwick, in Cecil County, deceased;—All
persons having claims against the said deceased,
are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereon, to the Subscriber, at or before
the first day of March next—They may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said es-
tate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August,
1799.

REBECCA MORTON, Adm'rx.
aug. 17. RAWJW

THIS is to give notice that the
Subscriber, living in Warwick, Cecil County,
Maryland, hath obtained letters of Administra-
tion (Debanias Noni) on the personal estate of
JOHN VANCE, late of Warwick, in Cecil
County, deceased.—All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the
Subscriber at or before the first day of March
next—They may otherwise, by law, be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August,
1799.

REBECCA MORTON, Adm'rx.
aug. 17. RAWJW

THIS is to give notice, That the
Subscriber, of Elkton, hath obtained from the
Orphan's Court of Cecil County, in Maryland,
letters of Administration, on the personal es-
tate of SAMUEL HEWETT, late of said Coun-
ty, deceased. All persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned, to exhibit
the same with the vouchers thereon, to the Sub-
scriber, at or before the first day of March next—
They may otherwise, by law, be excluded from
all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of August,
1799.

JOHN MILLER, Adm'rx.
aug. 17. OSW

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Aaron
A. Thompson, Hater, formerly of Woodbury,
New Jersey, and late of Darby, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payment—and all persons hav-
ing demands against said estate, are desired to ren-
der their accounts duly attested for settlement.

JAMES B. BONS, LL,
of Kings/Slings, Executor.
August 17 eodgt

Notice is Hereby Given,
That the Officers and Crew of the Conshella
1100 will receive their prize money for the
Frigate L'Infernet, by calling on CHARLES
BRIDLE, No. 243, Market Street, or
HENRY BENDERIDGE.

July 12 dms