Justum et tenacem propositi virum, Non civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis tyranni, Mente quatit solida.

LE MIROIR.

In Monday's paper, will be found the address of the Republicans of the City and County, the answer to which appeared on

Friday last.
This address being distinguishable principally for its ignorance and effrontery, I thould think it unworthy my notice, but for the reinforcement it brings to an opinion I have long entertained, that a defign is on foot to fubvert the Confederate Government, and to refound on its ruins the the supposed competency of the Chief Justice to forward or effect their designs was a prin-

only the eyes of Republican Pennfylvania, but the eyes of the Republicans throughout the Union are fixed." As each State is actually, by the amendments to the Constitution, and by general confent and understanding, free, fovereign and independent, it is impossible the Republicans of any other state;

The apprehensions of detection, however, much less of every other, should have their eyes fixed on the Governor of this, unless in the case of some ultra-revolutionary project, in which their support is already interested and secured. I defy any man to account for the fingular phenomenon, thefe Republicans relate, upon any other hypothesis. At the word "fixed," is a comma, and they proceed with declaring—" on you a momentous trust has devolved, which engages all their attentions and affections." Fas est et ab hoste doceri-we may furely believe our enemy, when he announces his own crimes: The attentions and affections of all the Republicans (they mean) throughout the Union, are engaged on the momentous trust which has devolved upon Mr. M'Kean! Now, every one knows, that an office which could be administered nine years, by Thomas Mifflin, cannot be a very momentous trust; unless, indeed, the Governor overleap his bounds, and employ the powers intended for the good government of the State, to weaken or subvert the general economy.

To this point I wish to direct the serious the nature of our government, from the land attention of the reader, as well as to what follows; "Contemplating, as you do, the present awful crisis in human affairs; ossesed as rou are of the capacity and MEANS to give efficacy to a just and honorable Political Principle, &c. &c. the only wish that we have now to add is, that you may have bealth and life continued to you by a kind Providence, to aid in the perpetuation of the liberty and bappiness of the people." Having worked us up (in the phrenzy of their imaginations) into an aw-ful crisis, (which faid awful crisis, it is diffacult to perceive, unless they allude to the refult of their even machinations, they proceed to flatter him on the capacity and the MEANS he possesses (in his momentous trust) of giving a turn to that criss, by the establishment of a new Political Principle, (alluding no doubt to the Simple Democracy

of Seventy-Six) or to fomething worfe. By the natural construction of this address, it is not uncharitable to infer, that the Republicans elected the Democratic Judge, for the purpose of exalting the State Government on the ruin of the Constitution of the United States; and that it really conveyed this meaning to the Judge, from the turn he endeavors to give the subject, as if alarmed at the rashness with which they express themselves. He affectedly repudiates such views, by ludicrously declaring, that "be trusts they entertain a bope that under his administration, our present bappy system of government will be continued inviolate. Wary rebuke! bold refolution cloaked by affected tergiversation! But men of strong passions with great difficulty conceal what is uppermost in their minds and before he gets through even his short address, he lets flip the deadly fecret, by denouncing the of-ficers and dependants of the Government of the United States, (its friends and supporters meaning) not inly in Pennsylvania, but other States, as impediments in his way-as a coalition to impede his progress. Those shortfighted Federalists who have advocated a conciliation; who have even gone fo far as to propose, that Mr. Hollingsworth, and the rest of Mr. Ross's committee should wait on him, and offer their countenance and support, may now, tho' fome of them are even aged, and very wife, learn a leffon still older than themselves, -nunquam successu crescit Ho-

I shall forbear remarking further on what is too plain to require elucidation or enlargement; but cannot close this paper without a reslection or two on the line of policy dictated to us by these machinations of our enemies.

It being clearly in the view of the French faction, to overthrow the Federal government and the Federal constitution, and these defigns being at length, ripe for execution, it becomes our policy, to bend with united force, our mental and corporeal energies to the protection and defence of those bulwarks of our liberties and our happiness; in fhort, to borrow an abused figure, to rally round our Constitution and our Laws, Our enemies, who with all the vices, are alike endowed with the impudence of Belial, accuse us of hossile designs towards those ramparts of our faith, only the more securely to carry on their infidious attacks; and the audacious reproach has awed not a few have denied him the cup. Luckless printers,

toto certatum est corpore reipublica.

The Federal Constitution will be deemed unworthy of a flruggle, by few of its well-disposed subjects. If we could redeem it to the state in which it was transmitted to us by the convention, it would indeed present a ed away by amendments, tho' contrary to its letter and spirit, and its subordinate coestates have been erected into independent so-

COMMUNICATION. When it was afcertained to a certainty, that M'Kean had gained his election—the jacobins of Pennfylvania, invoked their opponents through the channel of the United State Supremacies, in other words, to bring Irish press, to bear their defeat with magback " the days of leventy-lix;"-and that nanimity and to fubmit to the will of the majority. They did more-They expressed a wish to be refirained by law from practiscipal motive with the Democratic Faction ing hereafter, the fame base and flagitious Observe the last paragraph of this address:
"on you, (they tell their Chieftain) not only the eves of Republicant P. and the second process of the second return to the paths of honor and rectifude -they knew their opponents dreaded an enquiry into their proceedings at the election, and they also knew, that the most hardened offenders had been ever ready to promife

> The apprehensions of detection, however, were foon made to yield to fears of far greater magnitude. Whill the jacobins were plying the billows of fedition to form the molten calf, they had no leifure to calculate on the chances of being lofers at all events :- in fhort it did not occur to them until the refult of the election was known_ that the new governor might possibly be in-clined to keep better company than the old judge. It was determined therefore without delay, to draw from the man their choice, a declaration of his political creed, which they flattered themselves would produce an irreparable breach between him and the friends of the unfuccefsful candidate With this view, the fociety held a meeting in their den, and appointed a committee of prepare an address suitable to the occasion The answer exceeded their most sarguine hopes, and with the address, may be anked among the few inflances in which men have

> the nature of our government, from the language of the answer, he would conclude it to be monarchical, and that force had been used to exclude the heir apparent from the throne—He certainly could never dream, that in the democratic state of Pennfylvania, any man in his fober fenfes, would have the temerity to claim an exclusive right to the chief magistracy, and to denounce the most virtuous, enlightened and wealthy part of the community, for relifting his unfounded pretenfions. The fact however is fo, and what is now held to be a great misdemeanor, will no doubt, at a future election, be construed into high treason.

NEW SOCIETY For propagating the political gospel.

would fail for France. The word mission- veffels not withstanding their convoys. aries simply and ludicrously employed, inflead of that of envoys, excited, however, some natural ideas in the mind of our traveller. If these fame missionaries are fent out to preach the political gospel in France, it is pretty clear they are about to exercise their function in " the benighted parts of the earth." They are fent to preach the gospel as before, turned out of the wigwam, they may, perhaps, get tomahawked for their pains: or, at least will return with both a box and a flea in their ear.

Flourishing state of American Literature.

In many of the Philadelphia and New-York papers we find a paragraph, headed with great pomp, "LITERARY NOTICE." From this shewy and promising preface, in American gazettes, it might be imagined that from this dull formolency our genius was beginning to roule, and look keenly around, and, like the rapid traveller in the nursery tales, was putting on his " seven league boots" to fride over the whole region of Science. No, no. Our genius is Aill asseep and his patrons are nodding by his bedside. The "Literary Notice" is not of a history, written by some American Robertfon, nor of Essays, like Johnson's, nor of ment to murder the Captain, Supercargos politics, like Swift's, nor of poems, like Gay's. It relates to certain "Travels," written by the Duke de Liancourt, one of the emigrant French royalists, and though faid travels are flated to have been through many parts of our country, not forgetting Boston and its agreeable neighbourhood, yet ftrange, passing strange," these travels are to be published in London. How could the " fiery Duke," who doubtlefs, loves republics and America, dream of omitting to publish his book here? How could he be insenfible of the charms of a subscription paper, and the "dear delights" of a bookfeller's bill? Why did not this noble author try his literary fortune in some of our small villages, or our great towns? In the first, both the selectman and town clerk would have subscribed for his work, and paid him in pork, or grain. In the fecond, he would have been remunerated with a stare, and the generous and jovial wits of Boston would have given him a dinner, and would not

conspiracy has pervaded the continent; et addressed to you, but to Europe; and that At length, finding it was impossible to ested travels through your own country are printed the fam'd had " that's far awa' !"

The Murderous Merlin.

That even the infidel demograt may be more worthy object to our labors; but as it taught the frightful nature of the Gallic is, it is our all—and when that all is con- | usurpation it cannot too often be called to spired against, who is there so torpid as to remembrance, that Merlin, of Douay, was leave it to its fate! That it has been fritter- long at the head of the naminal republic of long at the head of the nominal republic of France. A man spotted with every crime. A ruffian and murderer convict. A highwayman, a pirate, and a thief. Infolent vereignties is well known; but it may yet in power, and abject in misfortune, to him be redeemed and built up to a more entire and perfect organization—by firmness and plied to Bishop WARBURTON.

"A man so proud, that should he meet.
The twelve Apossles in the street,
He'd turn his nose up at them all,
And spare his Saviour from the wall.
A man so mean, meanness and pride
Still go together, side by side,
That he would creep, would cringe, he civil,
And hold a stirrup to the Devil,
If, in a journey to his mind,
He'd let him mount, and ride behind."

The character of the French, acting upon the principles of democracy, was well understood by philosophic observers, long before Marat and Robespierre played tragedy, before a whole nation. Dr. Johnson, in his exquisite imitation of the third fatire of Juvenal drew their portrait by few, but very strong lines.

"No humble acts the fasting Frenchman scape, He sings, can dance, clean shoes, and cure a c**p. All sciences a fasting Frenchman knows And, bid him go to hell, to hell he goes."

A few evenings fince, as Mr. Abel Humphreys was returning to his house in Second near Spruce-street, he was overtaken by certain ruffians, at a short distance from his door. They called out to him " who are you for ?" and not receiving answer, cried, " we are for M'Kean:" Mr. H. then faid, " I am far Ross;" whereupon he was instantly be-fet by them all, and after fuffering much cruelty under their hands, escaped into his house, seized a bar of iron, and still pursued and still affailed by them, attempted therewith to defend himfelf. By their joint force, however, it was foon wrested from his hands, and a blow aimed at him with it. On losing this weapon, he again fled into his house,

and feizing his dragoon fword, which had an iron feabbard, flruck at and cracked the kull of one of the affailants. By this time, populace had affembled, and the mayor, th his accustomed vigilance and promptitude, foon after hastened to the scene. By these means three of the villains were ar-

One of the M'Keanites who attacked Mr. Humphreys, proves to be a member of Capt. William Duane's cock necked troops, the whole three are faid to be United Irish-

The frequent repetition of these murder-ous acts, which it has of late so often fallen to our lot to record, must fill every peacea-ble citizen with horror and with dread. The reflections which rush upon the mind, at such sanguinary atrocities are too painful, too humiliating for utterance. The band of barbarians by whom they are perpetrated, not content with giving law to the flate, appear refolved to reduce us to the miferable condition of Helots,

It is reported upon the authority of a gen. A gentleman, travelling through New tleman lately from Halifax, that New Or-fey, was asked by an honest countryman ders have been iffued, directing the British if he could tell when our new missionaries cruifers to detain and fearch all American Boston Independ. Chron.

By a Paris date of September ift, it appears that the French directory have ap pointed Fauchet and Adet, fo well known for the exercise of diplomatic skill in this country, two of the commissioners to reside at St. Domingo. Adet and Fauchet, on their to very savage tribes, and if they are not, arrival at the place of their destination, will perhaps forward gratulatory addresses to citizens Dallas, Lieb and Logan, of Pennfylvania, on the fair prospect of continuing things as they were, in that State, in con-fequence of the election of M'Kean and it is not impossible but Fauchet, in a post-script to the addresses, may make some new advances on the subject of " flour contracts,"
or, inquire how many " thousand dollars" it will be necessary to advance for "THE REPUBLIC to decide on peace or civil war" in our country.

PIRACY.

The Ganges has on board three pirates, who failed from this port in the schooner Eliza, capt. Whelan, for St. Thomas's. After the vessel had been 10 or 12 days at fea, thefe three fellows entered into an agreeand Mate, with the intent of possessing themselves of the vessel and cargo. They accordingly each felected his man and enter ing the cabbin, one killed the mate and another attacked the Supercargo who ran upor deck and was there mangled in a most horrid manner and thrown overboard while yet alive. The third, who had agreed to murder the captain, being less courageous than the other two, approached him in a hasty manner, having an axe in one hand and a fword in the other, and in attempting to firike him with both at the fame time, fortunately failed in his object, the axe only wounding him flightly in the head and the fword cutting him on the arm.

By this time, capt. W. had fecured his fire arms, when the fellow inftantly ran upon deck, where the trio concluded it was best to dispatch one of their messinates who would not join them, and then jointly attack the captain. The failor, accordingly, fuffered the fate of the mate and fupercargo, into filence. But it is an unbending temper patrons, and readers in America, how un- fuch intrepid firmness, that neither of the we must now call into life and action :- this fortunate that "Literary Notice" is not three dared venture down to attack himtheir purpose, they agreed to terms which captain Whelan proposed to them. These were, that they should spare his life, for which he would navigate them to any port

they might think proper.

After this, they allowed captain W. perfect liberty, who acted in obedience to their orders until a few days after the affair, when perceiving two of them were in the fore scuttle and the other at the helm he seized an axe, knocked down the man at the belm, then ran forward drew the hatch over the feuttle and fastened them down by lifting the anchor over the bow and placing it upon the hatch. While he was thus employed, the man, whom, he had knocked down, was recovered and had afcended the shrouds, where he begged for mercy, which, upor being granted, he descended and suffered himself to be tied by Capt. Whelan.

Having fecured his prisoners, captain Whelan made the best of his way for the West Indies, without a foul to aid him in working the veffel, and after 13 days arrived at St. Bartholomews, where his prisoners, were delivered to captain Campbell of the Eagle, by whom they were fent on board the

The method which captain W. adopted for supplying these fellows with water was, by making a hole in the hatch with a crow bar, and pouring in down. They received it by holding open their mouths under the aperture. Fortunately there was plenty of June. provisions in the scuttle, so that he had no Sh occasion to take off the hatch.

PORTSMOUTH, October 31. We are credibly informed, that the thip Mohawk belonging to Mr. Cutts of the district of Maine, had been taken by a stratagem used by the French cruifer—the Mohawk mounted 20 nine pounders and the privateer only 12 four-pounders. The Frenchman knowing well his inferiority in point of force, thought it unfafe to hazard a battle, hoisted American colours and tun along side, and speaking English, told ed and captured her. This has given rise the captain of the Mohawk he was a United States vessel of War, and pointing to we succeed hope it is without foundation. feveral veffels then in fight, faid they belonged to his convoy, which afterwards proved his prizes—Finally, after many professions of friendship, asked for a supply of immediately complied supposing it to be an American—No sooner than this request was granted, the privateer ran immediately under the Mohawk's quarter and the greatest of her crew jumped on board and made a prize of the ship and cargo—valued at twenty-five thousand dollars.

NEWBURYPORT, November 1. Captain Chace, of the Rofe, has returned from Guadalope. His vessel was taken after an action of two hours and an half, mate and two men killed, 14 wounded; 6 died at Guadaloupe of their wounds. The French privateer had 25 killed and twenty-one wounded.

BALTIMORE, November 9. The Federal Court for the diffriet of Maryland; commenced at the court house, in this city, on Thursday. Judges Washington and Winchester presided. The jury was felected from among the most respectwere addreffed in a charge from judge Washington, replete with wisdom, and characteristic of the knowledge, uprightness, and indepen-dence of the American bench. We should be happy in having it in our power to gratify the public with a perusal of its contents; but this we are forry to say cannot be done.

Nancy, Seth Lincoln, Rhode Island. but this we are forry to fay cannot be done, as application was made to that effect yefday, by the grand jury, but the request, for certain reasons which the judge gave them, was not complied with.

PRICES OF STOCKS. PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 12, lix per Cene 15/6 to 8 Three per Cent.

Deferred 6 per Cent.

8 per Cent Stock-funded- at par. Do Scrip with four last payments, 1 per advance BANK United States, 18 Pennfylvania, Penniylvania,

North America,

Infurance comp N. A. shares 15 to 172

Pennsylvania, shares, 28

Esst-india Company of N. A. par.

Land Warrante, 28 to 30 dolls. per 100 acres. 14 COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, 51 at 30 days 50 at 60 à 90 days Amsterdam, 35 37 à-100 per florin Hamburgh 30 23 à-100 per Mark Panco.

MADEIRA WINE.

THE Subscriber, has just received a quantity of HILL's First Quality London Particular Wine, In Pipes, Hhds and Quarter Cafks.

GIDEON HILL WELLS. Phi'rdelphia, Nov. 12.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Purnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named Cato, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong siquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amought which were, one suit plain Nankeen: (Come which were, one fuit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected by has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

† The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gool in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:

Gazette Marine Lift.

Port of Philadelphia.

Yesterday the Ganges floop of war, capt. Tingey, arrived here from St. Thomas's, and after faluting the city anchored off Market street wharf.

Also arrived and fired a falute, the ship

Cleopatra, capt. Naylor from Batavia Capt. Nayler informs, that he failed from Batavia the 4th July in company with the ship Perseverance, of and for this port, and ship Commerce of and for Boston. The latter the convoyed to the Straits of Sunda, and on the 9th July left her. On the 9th August in lac. 25, long, 52, 12 E. separated from the ship Perseverance.

On the 4th August spoke the barque E-liza, eastward of the Cape of Good Hope,

bound to Boston from Batavia. In lat. 21, 54, long. 55, 9, spoke the sch. Susanna, from Inspruck to Martinique, who supplied capt. N. with provisions.

The following vessels were at Batavia on the 4th July, viz. ship Pennsylvania, York, ship Rebecca, M'Kevor; and the brig Planter, Morris, of this port to fail in a few

Ship Aurora, Suter, of this port, failed from Batavia on the 6th of July, and the ship America, of and for Boston on the 25th

Ship Neptune, Jeffreys, and ship Phila-delphia, Bliss, passed through the Straits of Sunda, the 4th June.

Capt Naylor of the ship Cleopatra, informs, that the ship Aurora, capt. Suter, of this port, sailed from Batavia two days after him, and that in the Streights of Sunda he spoke a Dutch vessel, the captain of French privateer schooner, by means of which informed, that he saw an action between an American East-Indiaman and a French privateer floop; that the American fucceeded in beating off the privateer, but that she had lost her bowsprit in the action—that in this disabled situation the privatery teer bore down upon her in the night, board-

ARRIVED. fessions of friendship, asked for a supply of provisions if they could be spared without injury to the Mohawk, the captain of which spared without injury to the Mohawk, the captain of which sloop Supply. Town Power Prince of P Sloop Supply, Town, Port Republican 16 Comet, Carlon, Richmond o Richmond o Betfey, Tice,

> A LIST
> Of Convoy of Merchant Vessels, under the
> United States sloop-of-war Ganges, Thomas Tingey, Esq. Commodore.

Brig Washington, John Dickely, Wiscasset.
North Carolina, J. Deverem, Newbern.
Friendship, Caufel Jollet, New Haven.
Carlotta, J. Pua, Fayal, W. Islands.
Gratitude, J. Reynolds, Wilmington.
Schr. Betsey, Joseph Eades, Norfolk.
Lark, J. A. Hall, Middletown, Con.
Hope, Francis Bateman, New York

Hope, Francis Bateman, New York. Diana, Josiah Simpson, Boston. Ranger, Joseph Trott, Wiscasset. Heroine, Gad Peg, New Haven. Polly, John Firch. Wiscasset. Polly, Samuel Cobbs, Portland. Friendship, Tho's Sprague, Providence. Federal, Ifrael Rieley, New London. Milford, John Helton, Wiscasset. Ann & Susan, Henry Ripley, N. York. Two Brothers, A. Nordling, Boston. Triton, John Kelley, Halifax. Eagle, Jos. Watts, Baltimore.

Sally Warner, E. Bulkley, N. York. Mary, Archulas Barker, New Haven. Sea Flower, Timothy Hall, do. Ralph, Jason Boardman, N. London.

Left St. Thomas's 29th October; the fleet in company confifting of 33 fail, three of which were English merchantmen, and one Portuguese-4th Nov. inft. fooke the thip Manilia, of Nantucket, Benja. Glover, master, from London to Savanna, out 58 days, in lat. 70, 25.

New York, November 12. ARRIVED, Ship Brothers, Waterman, London Brig Eagle, Gorton, New Providence 14 Nancy, Taylor, Cadiz Schr. Thomas, Ri hards, Norfolk CLEARED,

Brig Volunteer, Stewart, New Orleans Schr. Fly, Palmer, St. Sebastians Brig John, Howell, from this port, is arrived at Cadiz—having previously been captured by the French, and detained 15 days at St. Lucar.

The ship Liberty, captain Pollard, was to fail in two days after the Nancy, capt. Taylor, from Cadiz.

Brig Mary, Hughes, of this port, arrived at St. Sebastians, in thirty-five days. Ship Venus, is safe arrived at Limerick. Sloop Susan, is arrived at New Orleans.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER,
To any part of the WEST INDIES or the CONTINENT,



Odober 21.

POLLY,
Sixry Tons Burthen, well
found, and will sail in all this week.

Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY and Co-Chesnut street wharf, or to the Captain on board,

INSURANCE OFFICE. SHOEMAKER and BERRET have returned to the city, and have again opened their Office, at No. 9 South Front Street.