

# The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,  
THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.

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

## THE CONTRAST

BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

On the one hand we behold the great fabric of Religion and ancient Monarchy rapidly dissolved and annihilated; apostate blasphemy and anarchy erecting their bloody standard, and desolating the earth; the rulers, ridding themselves of every restraint and notion of religion, honor, and conscience, debasing their minds with every deliberate kind of cruelty, perfidy, violence, exactness; undermining the happiness of other nations, as well as that of their own, by every contrivance of cunning; through their policy, causing craft to prosper in their hands, and magnifying themselves in their hearts, and by peace destroying many, also standing up against the Prince of Princes; crushing the weaker and hardly-rebelling powers; attacking the neutral, and defying the opponent, nations; extending and enlarging the career and compass of victory and aggrandizement; sunk in the very gall and bitterness of guilt.—On the other hand, we view a great nation, the protectress of the afflicted, persecuted, and exiled, mistress of the ocean, the crowning Island, whose merchants are princes, and whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth; the nursing-mother of God's church, which is neither darkened with superstition, nor bewildered with enthusiasm; a nation, holding the steady reins of sober, moderate, and well-tempered government, which is ripened by the accumulated wisdom and experience of ages, and confirmed by the three-fold cable of the sovereign, the nobles, spiritual and temporal, and the commons of the realm; this nation, forced into the dreadful conflict by an insupportable anti-christian foe, who furnishes with scorn at every proffered condition of peace; this nation, amidst great vices, cultivating many virtues; munificent in occasional, as well as permanent, charities of various descriptions; diffusive in private benevolence, and in public contributions, through the whole mass of the people; a nation, famous for arts, arms, industry, erudition, and valor; and retrieving, I hope and trust, its good old former character for piety, wisdom, and true religion. Such, I believe, may be fairly stated as the contrast."

The above is not an exaggerated picture: though the coloring is high, it is executed with the pencil of truth. From which of these stocks were the first settlers, as well as the principal part of the actual inhabitants of these States descended—which are we proud of resembling in religion, laws, government, customs, manners—to which are we bound by the ties of nature, of honor, and interest—to which are we indebted for all that we possess, that is truly virtuous, and dignified—and in which can we confide, most safely, for the faithful performance of stipulated engagements, or look to for protection, in case of need? To a mind that is not brutified by the foulest malice, or contaminated by modern systems of religion and politics, these questions must appear superfluous.

## TO QUINBUS FLESTRIN.

TO you, Sir, as a republican, I address myself. If you should smart under the truth of my observations, or conceive your dignity lessened by the address of a common citizen, appropriate a few moments in the morning while the brain is neither obscured by the fumes of nectar, nor agitated by the storms of passion, to reflect on the cause of this address. Consider yourself as the political Goliath who has thrown the gauntlet before your opponents—consider me as the humble David, who in the face of extra-official declamation, and unawed by official authority, have ventured to take it up. Although I cannot calculate on the assistance of an Almighty arm to direct the weapon to the front of assurance, I will endeavor to console myself with the idea that the arm of a mortal is competent to the purpose.

The declamations of youth, and the malevolence of party are marked as the effusions of ignorance and of spleen, and even in a political famine are scarcely seized by the retailers of slander; but when even the ravings of a madman or the less intelligible jargon of an enraged jacobin flake forth in the world covered with the mantle of authority, however gained, they attract, if they do not deserve the attention of the public.

In the plenitude of your authority and the overflowings of your mercy, you have deigned to offer to your opponents a choice of titles. Though I should feel myself honored by either of them when offered by you, you will suffer me, I trust, to retain that of a *Free Citizen*, that I may, according to the democratic doctrine give a little advice to my servant. And here Sir, ere I proceed, suffer me to regret that the doctrine of liberty and equality, however pleasing in theory, cannot in the present instance, be literally reduced to practice. Congratulate yourself that though theoretically you are my servant, you are not so in reality.

What, Sir, is the meaning of your answer to the republican address? Why step out of the common track pursued on these occasions? Why not accommodate your answer to the address? Was it that you might deceive your friends, and give your opponents an opportunity to exult in their penetration? If, in fact, your former acts do not prevent them from appropriating to themselves that merit—Does it mean any thing, Sir, or

what does it mean? What "coalition" is this, whose weapons are slander, that in the frantic delirium of democratic intemperance you talk of?—What are those "abominable lies," they have started? Name one that your opponents may yet see a remnant of hope in the gloom that furrows them—Name one that Pennsylvania may yet hold up her head among her sister States. I fear, Sir, you have placed before us a phantom that will ever elude our anxious grasp.

Who are those whom you have designated as Tories, traitors &c.—What do you know of the principles or the sentiments of those men you have so wantonly abused? In the recesses of your chamber or at your midnight clubs, where the names of Washington and of Adams have been mangled by the hungry satellites of faction, and where virtue is but a name—in these places you have gained your information—in these places you have been taught to make a liberal use of those hackneyed terms, and marked the men on whom to bestow them. You dare not say your information has been obtained by a personal acquaintance with them—You dare not say this, Sir. Those men you know would start at your entrance into their houses as at a spectre—would consider their threshold polluted by your steps. On what ground then, have you thus dared to fully the characters of those men by the poisonous blast of democracy? What is your object in bringing into view the officers of the federal government? Do you consider it as a reproach to them to have been found in opposition to your election? If you do not mean this, why say it is "strange that they joined in the coalition" against you. Yes, Sir, this is your meaning. Neither the quibbles of law, nor the infolence of democracy can contrive your expressions differently—You are well versed in both, and both will fail you at a different construction. On what ground then, sir, I again ask, have you thus abandoned the small remnant of decency you might have been supposed to possess? Do you expect to find a shelter from the attacks of injured virtue and integrity in your age—in your authority—in the influence of your royal connections, or in the general contempt in which you are held? These may shield you from public justice or private chastisement, but they shall not from the resentment of 20,000 free citizens. Sixty-five years should have taught you prudence; should have obliterated from your bosom the mean passions of envy and detraction. Sixty-five years should have shewn you the hazard of offending a respectable body of freemen. With one foot tottering on the brink of eternity, and with a reputation not free from reproach, you should have cautiously sported with those of your neighbours. The constitution secures the right of freedom of sentiment and freedom of election. In stigmatizing as "traitors" the freemen who opposed your election, you have shewn your enmity to the constitution you have sworn to support. In supposing the success of your election to be the only safeguard of the constitution, you have shewn your vanity to be equal to your presumption.

If, sir, your vanity has led you to believe yourself infallible, and induced you to scorn the assistance of nearly half of your fellow citizens in the support of your administration, it should at least have taught you, that they were beneath your censure—but the time may come when you will think differently. When the form of public indignation bursts on your head—when the shoulders of the people who now support you sink beneath the burthen, when the voice of justice is heard, you will look to those you have insulted in your prosperity. Deserted by your friends, and despised by your foes, you may repent your folly. On every side you will see the sad monuments of your administration, and you may think yourself well rewarded, if you are permitted to retire to that obscurity from whence you sprung. You may there, sir, reflect on the days of your life. Republican addresses will no more greet your ears, nor will your eyes be gratified by the humility of your sycophants, or the burning torches of a bull feast. You will then learn to respect the freedom of election.

I speak to you, sir, as a citizen—as one of those whose voice was against your election. If you are offended by my language, consider, that you have ranked me among old Tories, traitors, and apostate Whigs. Reflect, sir, that you have commenced the attack, and that though I feel myself bound, to obey the constituted authorities, I will not be insulted with impunity even by a governor elect.

## A FREE VOTER.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR,

I think myself very fortunate, that I live in this enlightened age of the World, when every thing, even equality itself, is fast improving. As a proof of this I beg leave to mention, in order that it may receive publicity, through the channel of your paper.

That a judge will get as drunk a porter, and a porter can get as drunk as a judge.—A Governor can scold and black-guard like a fish-woman, and a fish-woman can scold and black-guard like a governor. This is carrying equality one step higher, or lower, if you please, than has ever been done in the *Rue des Poissardes* at Paris, for there nobody thinks of rivaling a fish-woman.

Major General Pinckney leaves town tomorrow for the cantonment at Harper's Ferry, in the vicinity of Frederick town, Maryland.

A letter from Captain Moses Barnard, to his owner at Boston, dated Bourdeaux, June 28th, 1799, mentions that the *Pigou* was liberated, and that several of our vessels have been cleared.

The armed brig Pickering, capt. Hayward, in the service of the United States, has captured a French letter of marque of six guns, with a very valuable cargo. It is presumed that from this circumstance has arisen a report of the Pickering having captured a 22 gun ship, which it was said, had been fitted out to take the Pickering.

The brig Essex, captain Rilando, of Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 6th Oct, after being plundered to the amount of 20,000 dollars off the South side of Porto Rico.

The new frigate John Adams, captain Cross, built at Charleston, (S. C.) got under way from that city the 24th ult. and dropped down to Fort Johnson. We understand that this elegant frigate is now completely fitted, and will proceed to sea in a few days.

Yesterday at noon, about 70 French prisoners, consisting chiefly of negroes, were landed from, on board the Ganges sloop of war, now lying off Market street. They were received by a detachment of marines, under command of Lieutenant Lewis, and conducted to the jail.

At the same time the three pirates, mentioned in our last, were land from the above ship, and also conducted to prison. These miserable wretches were chained together, and as they passed through the streets, excited the attention of a vast concourse of people.

The account given in last night's gazette, of an affray which took place a few evenings ago in Second-street, was inserted without the knowledge of Mr. Humphreys, (as we are desired to state) and was, we since learn, erroneous in this particular, that the person first attacked was not Mr. H. but a young gentleman who writes in his counting-house—the circumstances of the affair being still more atrocious than we had imagined.

## DIED.

On Saturday morning last, at Duck Creek, Cross Roads, of a short but severe illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Elizabeth Lydia Crozier, wife of Mr. Matthew Crozier and daughter of Mr. Burton Wallace, of this city, in the 28th year of her age; universally regretted by her mourning relatives and friends.

BOSTON, November 8.

## IMPORTANT NEWS.

By an arrival at New Bedford, we have fresh Foreign News.

In Holland—the British have taken possession of Eukhuysen, after an action. A letter from the Duke of York, dated at Helder, September 14, mentions the landing of 7000 Russians, auxiliary troops; and that he had had a conference with the hereditary prince of Orange. The Russian troops marched to the neighborhood of Alkmaar, to join the British army already there—and entrenched to their chins. That town had been summoned, but refused to surrender. Many loyal Dutchmen were employed in the British army and navy. Vessels were put in motion to bombard Amsterdam. On the 18th or 19th the Anglo-Russian were to advance. Amsterdam was expected soon to fall. The French were said to contemplate and actually have commenced the inundation of the country. Hopes of keeping off this evil rested on the rapid march of the British. The Dutch troops in Rotterdam and Amsterdam are supposed to be in favor of the Stadholder. About the 16th of September, 10,000 fresh troops sailed from England for Holland. The Dutch fleet have arrived in England. The loyal Dutch Seamen and marines, entered the English service before the ships sailed from Holland. Prince William of Gloucester, has left England for Holland.

France. Insurrection and massacre continue.—The Directory have caused the Editors and Printers of the following Journals, to be arrested, *Bulletin Official des Armes Coalisées, La Parisienne, La Quotidienne, Le Courier de Paris, Le Democrat, Le Miroir, La Feuille du Jour, Le Necessaire, Les Hommes Libres, Le Groudeur, and Le Defenseur de la Patrie.* They were afterwards banished to Oleron. It is said France has a secret expedition on foot to be commanded by Bernadotte. Delamotte is commanding admiral at Brest, Macdonald is at Paris, consulting. The Pope is dead—lime was thrown into his grave, and consumed his body—this was in order to evade a demand the Spaniards were expected to make for the corpse to embalm it. Preparations are laid to be making for the election of a new Pope. There are 3 or 4 candidates.

Russia, has ordered a new levy of 180,000 men to recruit her arms.

Prussia is determined to remain neutral. Saxony, belong to the German Empire, has made a declaration to the same effect. The Russians and Germans have sent new envoys to Berlin. Object not known. It was said the English minister had been ordered from the Prussian court, and that a war between those powers was expected.

In England. The Parliament prorogued to Oct. 29, was suddenly summoned to convene on the 24th. This measure has caused much speculation. It depressed Stocks. Some attributed it to some extraordinary project in the Continental Cabinets—on which it was necessary to consult Parliament. Others thought it only done to procure a law to send an additional body of militia to Holland. 30000 are talked of.

Armies in Italy. Moreau remains covering the Genoese territory; expecting Championnet with 30000 men. The Austro-Russian have taken Tortona, and threaten Coni; and have dispatched 20000 men to intercept general Grenier, in coming from the Alps towards Suza. A letter from the

French Head Quarters, Coanegilanno, Aug. 24, states, that their position cannot be long maintained, as they run the risk of being entirely destroyed. They are almost without food. "Genoa can no longer afford assistance. Its government is alarmed. One director has fled; and another resigned. The merchants with the arrival of the English. There is no money—the pay of the troops is greatly in arrears—they have been impeded on with bad bills—and every thing conspires against us."

Armies in Switzerland. Melfena's army has been reinforced till it amounts to 100,000 men. Prince Charles has quitted Switzerland with part of his army, in consequence of French movements on the Rhine. Gen. Hotze commands in his absence. Some accounts say the prince was afterwards successful over the French. Gen. Kray was expected in Switzerland from Italy.

The Rhine. The French crossed at Spire. Took their head quarters at Heilbrun; and were 30000 strong. Phillipburg is to be besieged. The French are thought to have expected by drawing the Archduke from Switzerland to give Massena an opportunity of gaining a victory. The people of the Electorate of Mentz, rose en masse, and drove the French.

The Fleets. Sept. 13, Lord Bridport was off Brest with 40 sail of the line. The 5 Spanish ships had escaped. Tripoli has declared war against Hamburg, Bremen and Lubec.

Buonaparte. A report from Micorta is, that he has surrendered to Sir Sydney Smith. An English Squadron in the East-Indies is rumoured to have destroyed a French Squadron bound to the Mauritius.

## Gazette Marine List.

Providence November 7.

Arrived—The Brig Mercury, Capt. Hicks, in 58 Days from Lisbon. American Produce was low when he failed.—Off the Western Islands fell in with three French Frigates that were cruising there, one of which boarded him, and informed that their orders were to capture all American vessels, Capt. Hicks being laden with Salt only; they suffered him to proceed.

Baltimore, November 12.

Arrived—Ship Henry, captain Allen, 25 days from Porto Rico. Brig Nancy, captain Creighton, 14 days from Cape Francois. The brig Rosetta, captain Isaacs, came out and continued with the Nancy for two days.

Schooner Robert, captain Ashburner, 10 days from Conaives. Left there the following vessels: Brig Ranger, Green, of Baltimore; Guardian, Stevens, ditto; Fox, Bunker, ditto; Schooner Lion, M'Gruder, ditto; Ship Ocean, Reynolds, New York; Schooner Experiment captain Field, 12 days from Barracoa. In lat. 29, 12, N. long. 74, 3, W. fell in with a raft having on board the crew of the ship Polly and Nancy, of Alexandria, captain Colin Jackson, from St. Thomas bound to Norfolk. They had been on the raft 6 days, when they were taken up in the greatest distress, being on an allowance of 1 gill of water and 2 biscuits per day. Mr. Steven Hauey, passenger on board, died soon after they came on board the Experiment, of the fatigue he suffered on the raft.

Left there, schooner Delight, Cook, of Baltimore, to sail for St. Jago.

New-York, November 13.

NEWS—by arrivals yesterday. Yesterday arrived here in 18 days from St. Kitts, the ship John, capt. Brown—Sailed under convoy of the British brig, Pegasus and Princess Royal.

Left there the United States frigate Adams, the U. S. sloop of war Baltimore and Ganges, and the U. S. brig Eagle. The day before the John failed a seaman was hung on board the Eagle for the murder of the Steward.

The sch. Eliza of Philadelphia was bro't into St. Bartholomews by the captain, after having been rose upon by three Frenchmen who shipped as seamen—They had, however, previously killed the supercargo, the mate, and one hand, and wounded the captain, who afterwards confined the villains and secured his vessel.

The above monsters were put on board the U. S. sloop of war Ganges, with 60 exchanged prisoners now on her passage to Philadelphia.

The John was formerly called the Active of Nantucket—was captured by a French privateer—re-captured by the English privateer Dread Naught, and is now owned in St. Kitts.

The ship John, capt. Henry from Montevideo, in the River Plata, comes to B. Sire with a cargo of dried beef.

Left there the ship Angerona, Chase of Newport; ship Friends, Shaler, of New-York; and the ship Fugitive, Davidson of Philadelphia.

Nov. 1, in lat. 67, long. 47, was boarded by the English frigate, Andromache, capt. Lary, with 12 sail of American and English ships under convoy—The Maria was very strictly examined, though with politeness.

Capt. Lary informed that he had lost the repeating ship, the sloop of war Fly in a very severe gale. When he last saw her, which was just before night, she had 4 feet water in her hold, and three of her ports were in. The next day all the convoy join

ed, except the Fly, and she was not to be seen. It was supposed that she must have sunk, and all hands perished.

The brig Hannah, Roberts, from New Providence.

The English privateer brig Hero, of New Providence, had just brought in 4 brigs and two ships—all Spanish—which she had captured in one day. No American vessels lately sent in.

The sloop Elizabeth, from New Providence.

The Eliza'eth, Sept. 21, on her outward bound passage, was taken by the French privateer Alliance, Dupée—after being in her possession three days, was taken by the captain and mate 5 miles west of Porto Rico. Capt. M'Connell was humane enough to his boat to give the French prizemaster and the two men, on their soliciting it as a means of making their escape.

A letter from Canton, dated December 13, 1798, says, "The departure of an American ship admits of my informing you, that the markets here this season have proved tolerably good, excepting the article of tin, which has fallen considerably short of the accustomed price; some of the captain's of the company's ships are sufferers to a large amount. Ginseng is very high, as are lead and rabbit skins. The Chinese merchants, previous to the arrival of the late fleet, were importunate with the company for cash—an immense number of dollars being now received, they are clamorous against the company for having lowered the price of that commodity."

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The publication of the piece signed, "A Pennsylvanian," would not, probably, produce any good effect.

## PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 12.  
Six per Cent. 15/6 to 8  
Three per Cent. 9/4  
Deferred 6 per Cent. 14/6  
8 per Cent Stock—funded—at par.  
Do Scrip with four last payments, 1 per advance.  
BANK United States, 18  
Pennsylvania, 14  
North America, 50  
Insurance comp. N. A. shares 15 to 17 1/2  
Pennsylvania, shares, 28  
East-India Company of N. A. par.  
Land Warrants, 28 to 30 doll. per 100 acrs.

## COURSE OF EXCHANGE

On London, 51 at 30 days  
50 at 60 to 90 days  
Amsterdam, 35 3/4 to 100 per florin  
Hamburgh 30 23 to 100 per Mark Banco.

## COPPER,

Proper for sheathing vessels, and for  
Coppersmiths use,  
FOR SALE,

By JOHN ALLEN,

No. 122 SPRUCE STREET.

ALSO,

A few Crates Glass Ware, assorted.

November 14. 6010T

## Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken to winter at *Prosper Hill*, at the 12 miles stone on the Bristol Road, where they will have good Timothy and Clover Hay, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good. Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premises.

N. B. Will not be answerable for accidents or escape, but will take every precaution to prevent either.

November 12. 31awf

## For FREIGHT or CHARTER,

To any part of the WEST INDIES or the CONTINENT,

THE

FAST SAILING SLOOP

POLLY,

Sixty Tons Burthen, well

found, and will sail in all

this week.

Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY and Co, Chestnut Street wharf, or to the Captain on board, at Say's wharf.

November 12. 60dW

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named ISAAC, or he-wit GUDDO, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons, printed fancy cord, a swan-down striped under raket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt; one mullin handkerchief, sprigged; two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring States shall have the above reward or reasonable expenses if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

November 5

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, 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 downy ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been bro't up to the farming business, is a very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankens; (some money). It is expected he has shipped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

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

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799:

(O:8) 46m